

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXIV. No. 253

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street—Ballet Concert.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Italian Opera—Pavlova.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Evolution on the Tight Rope—Billie of Madrid—Helen.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—Champion of Freedom—Green Monster—Paddy Carey.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Geraldine.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—World and Stage.

NEW BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—Boy Marsters of New York—Golden Axe—Silver Knife.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—American—Flying Dutchman. Evening—Flying Dutchman—Co.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 144 Broadway—European Songs, Dances, &amp;c.—Dance and Fiddle.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway—Burglars, Songs, Dances, &amp;c.—Dixie's Land.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

New York, Sunday, September 11, 1859.

The Steamer.

By the arrival of the steamer Ocean Queen off Cape Race yesterday morning about five o'clock, we have news from Europe to the 1st instant, four days later than the advices brought by the Europa. Our despatch states that the intelligence presents no features of unusual interest. Nothing of importance had transpired respecting the deliberations of the Zurich Conference. Consols were unchanged. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency in prices, while breadstuffs continued very dull and provisions weak.

We give elsewhere additional extracts from our European files by the Europa, embracing an interesting letter from Garibaldi to a friend on the affairs of Italy, and a speech of King Victor Emmanuel on the same subject. The English Australian mail contract, by way of Panama, had not been decided. The great annual provision contract for the British government is to be made up of Irish and English produce exclusively, the furnishing of American pork being strictly prohibited in the form of tender supplied. A report of the performances of the American horses on the Anistree Course is also given, together with letters from our correspondents at Paris and Berlin.

We have news from Salt Lake City to the 19th ult. It is reported that W. H. Hooper Morgan had been chosen delegate to Congress. Lieut. Gray and a party of forty dragoons had had a battle with a party of Indians numbering one hundred and fifty and killed twenty of them. Lieut. Gray anticipated an attack from the combined forces of the savages, and Gen. Johnston had sent him reinforcements. These Indians were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California road.

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 30th of August, but the papers do not contain any news. The legislature was in session but the proceedings were quite uninteresting.

The City of Washington sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool with 267 passengers and \$500,000 in specie, and the Ariel, which sailed for Southampton, took out 133 passengers and \$434,867 in specie.

We publish to-day the concluding part of the evidence and inquiries taken in the case of the late melancholy affair in Hoboken. The statement of the daughter of Mr. Baese is clear, connected and distinct. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. The jury, with their able Coroner, did their best for the elucidation of the case and the elicitation of facts. The verdict was in accordance with the evidence—that the parties died by suffocation, the cause of the fire being unknown. The funeral takes place in Hoboken to-day.

The weekly mortality report of the City Inspector exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of the public health. It shows that the deaths for the week ending on Saturday last numbered 176, a decrease of 101 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the deaths last week 107 were men, 54 women, 189 boys and 178 girls. As compared with the corresponding week last year there is a decrease in the number of deaths of 112. Of the whole number of deaths last week 219 were of ten years of age and under, while the week before the deaths of children of the age mentioned numbered 403. The report informs us that there were 191 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 91 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 125 of disease of the lungs and throat, 25 of skin and eruptive diseases, 37 stillborn and premature births, 48 of general fever, 6 of old age, 12 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 3 of the bones, joints, &c. Twenty-eight deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 294 were natives of the United States, 99 of Ireland, 23 of Germany, 12 of England, 4 of Scotland, 2 of Italy, 7 of British America, and the balance of different foreign countries.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer and thermometer, and the variation of wind currents and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Days of the Week.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Mon.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Tue.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Wed.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Thur.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Fri.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0
Sat.	60.0	60.0	60.0	30.0	60.0

REMARKS.

Saturday—Clear all day; night, rainy.

Sunday—Clear all day; night, overcast and cool.

Monday—Overcast all day; light showers during the evening.

Tuesday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight.

Wednesday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight.

Thursday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight.

Friday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight.

Saturday—Morning, cloudy; afternoon, cloudy; night, cloudy.

The cotton market displayed increased activity yesterday, and the sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of about 11½c for middling uplands, though some brokers reported small sales at 11½c. The flour market was less buoyant and active, and some grades of State and Western exhibited more firmness, though without change of moment in quotations. Southern flour was less active, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was in fair request, though quotations were somewhat irregular. Prime to choice new red Kentucky sold at

\$1 29, white do. do at \$1 40 a \$1 45; new white Michigan at \$1 40, and amber colored Southern at \$1 25, and Milwaukee new club and Chicago spring do. at p. t. Corn was firm, with sales of new Western mixed at 82c a 83c; the latter in lots. Chicago barley sold at 68c for old. Rye was dull, at 82c a 83c. Pork was in good demand and firmer, with sales of new mess at \$14 95 a \$15, (closing at the latter figure); clear mess at \$17, and \$10 25 a 10 37½ for prime. Sugar was sold to a fair extent, without change of moment in prices. The transactions footed up about 1,000 boxes. Cuba muscovados, and 50 do. molasses, and 900 boxes, part at p. t. and part at 8½c. Coffee was firm and in good demand; the sales aggregated about 4,382 bags of Rio, ranging from 11c a 11½c a 11½c. Freight was steady, while engagements were light; cotton to Liverpool was at 5 16d a 7 32d, and 1,000 bales, rosin were engaged at 28.

## Affairs in Central America—Intrigues of the British—Diplomatic Know Nothings.

In the year 1852, two years after the official promulgation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain, in flagrant violation of its provisions, proceeded to seize, occupy and organize as a colony, the group of islands lying in the Bay of Honduras and belonging to the Central American republic of that name. The Queen's warrant establishing the new colony bears date March 20, 1852; the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was proclaimed July 5, 1850.

These proceedings of the British government were chronicled in the order of their occurrence, and made the subject of constant comment by the newspapers of this country and of England up to 1st of February, 1853, when a resolution of inquiry was adopted by the Senate asking the President and Secretary of State for information on the subject. Mr. Fillmore responded curtly, enclosing a letter from Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, saying that "this department is in possession of no official information as to the alleged seizure of the islands referred to, nor as regards their organization as a colony of the British crown." Nearly a year had elapsed since the issue of the Queen's warrant, the circumstances of the seizure were well known to every man who read the newspapers, we had Ministers in Central America and in London, and yet the government had no official information on the subject. A solemn treaty had been openly and flagrantly violated, and yet the smooth-tongued old lady who was then in the State Department, and the portly nonentity then in the White House, knew nothing of it. Mr. Lawrence, Minister in London, and Mr. Kerr, in Central America—neither one nor the other knew anything of it. Efficient Ministers of a vigilant government! They were worthy of nobody except each other; and so Great Britain consolidated her usurpations in the Bay Islands, and there she remains to this day.

Lately another violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention has been made by Great Britain, in the assumption of authority and absolute dominion over the territory of Belize, an integral part of Central America. We announced the fact months ago. We have since published all the circumstances connected with the act, and the terms in which it has been consummated. The English agent, Wyke, through whose instrumentality it was effected, has been home to receive the reward of his labors—has been made Companion of the Bath, and raised from paltry Consul to the dignity of Envoy Extraordinary in Central America, in place of the less efficient Osseley, whose leanings towards the United States and general integrity unfit him for the kind of work which Great Britain requires to be done in that country. And now, as in 1853, in face of all this notoriety of the facts in the case, owing to the inefficiency of its agents, the government has no official information on the subject! Everybody knows all about it except the government. "Nothing," says the general newspaper despatch from Washington, "nothing concerning the late convention between Guatemala and Great Britain—the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter—has reached this government in an official form; but it is known that the administration is not an indifferent observer of events in that quarter."

In the face of such an announcement the public may well ask, "What has the gentleman who is supposed to represent the United States in London been about, that he has not learned something 'official' concerning this transaction?" Mr. Wyke has been knighted and promoted under his very nose for doing this very thing, and yet Mr. Dallas has seen no occasion to inquire into the fact. We have also a Minister in Guatemala, whose name is Clark, and whose surname is Beverly; the convention which constitutes the point at issue was negotiated in the city where he resides, with the government to which he is accredited, and yet the vigilant Beverly will probably first learn of its existence through the columns of the New York Herald. What with filibusters, Kilkenny commodores, and drunken and inefficient representatives, it is no wonder that Americans and the American name are overshadowed with disgrace and contempt in Central America. Can we hope to enjoy the respect or confidence of the petty governments of that country when our Ministers alternate between the booby bullies of one day and the poor pusillanimities of the next? Can we expect that they will confide in our policy or rely on our protection when they see Great Britain coolly trampling on all the treaty obligations which we have made with her, ostensibly and with great flourish of trumpets in their favor?

Mr. Buchanan seems to have been conscious of the inefficiency of the class of representatives which we have been in the habit of sending there, and has made a popular and commendable move in substituting a man of brains, like Dimitry, for broken-down and pot-house politicians. This is the only thing he can do. If Congress had done its duty last winter, and given the requisite power, asked for, to the President, we should now probably occupy quite a different position in Central America than these details represent us as occupying. Congress, by its refusal to act, compelled the President to persevere in the policy of his predecessors.

WANTED—A number of gentlemen to act as correspondents in Syracuse during the ensuing political Convention. They must be thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the State, the politicians and the Albany Regencies, and be able to inform us upon all that transpires relative to the State election and the election for the Presidency in 1860.

All persons qualified to fill such a position can apply at this office, either by letter or in person.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Advices by the steamer state that Mr. Lever's last offer to the owners of the Great Eastern was equivalent to \$200,000 cash, and it was believed it would be accepted.

## British and American Journalism—Progress of the Free Press—Great Circulation of the London Times and the New York Herald.

The growing importance of the newspaper in Great Britain and the United States, the only countries where men are free to write what they think of political affairs, has called for a comparison, made, we believe, with eminent fairness, between the principal journals of both countries. In a period of nearly half a century the London Times has reached a daily circulation of fifty thousand sheets per day, while in the United States the New York Herald, in less than a quarter of a century, has risen nearly to ninety thousand sheets per day, and is sometimes over that number. The London Times, the leading journal in England, thus circulates more than all the other daily papers added together, while in New York the Herald occupies the same position, and issues a daily impression equal nearly to the aggregate of all its daily contemporaries, including Tribune, Times, Courier, Journal of Commerce, &c. &c. We have already devoted some attention to the subject, and we continue it to-day, by transferring to our columns two well written articles—one from the Evangelist upon the religious press of England, and the other from the Scottish-American Journal upon the general subject. The conductors of both these hebdomads are well acquainted with the matter upon which they have employed their pens: it is one of the most interesting of the day.

In these United States, and we may say in Great Britain, the newspaper press is the dominant power either for good or evil. Here the press has taken a stand in a score of years which would have been astounding had it not been reached by gradual accents, the fruit of earnest, well directed, sagacious labor. Adopting the theory of one of the articles we quote to-day, the New York Herald was the first real newspaper in the country. If our younger readers desire to satisfy themselves upon this point, let them overhaul the files of any of the newspapers printed before 1835, and compare them with the leading metropolitan journals of the present day. The newspaper, twenty-five years ago, was a mild form of the Wall street blanket sheet. It was always controlled by a clique, which, in its turn, was owned, body and soul, by one of the political parties of the day. Thus the paper became the lackey of that special party to which the controlling clique was attached. The news of the day was but little attended to. Certain important, indeed indispensable, departments of the Herald were altogether unknown. The single editorial was usually a puff for a partisan or an attack upon an opponent. The foreign intelligence was meager, and badly made up. In short, the journalist's world was bounded by his pet friends and patrons. Their affairs received the only attention which he paid to mundane matters.

About twenty-six years ago the question of cheap newspapers was agitated, and some half dozen were established under various names. All but one or two were miserable affairs, lived a miserable life, and went down to early graves. The fact that this journal was commenced as a penny paper, joined with its proprietor having been the earliest person to introduce all the important improvements in journalism, has induced a prevalent impression that it was the first of the cheap papers in the country. Such is not the fact. Neither was it our idea to print a cheap paper, pure and simple. We believed that by energy, enterprise and well directed labor, we could solve the problem of the day, and print a newspaper which should command success by being good and cheap at the same time. It was our fixed intention, when we projected the Herald, to rely entirely upon the masses of the people rather than upon the politicians, whom we had found out previously. We first made ourselves entirely independent of the subsidies which are given to help weak-backed journals out of debt, by adopting the strict cash system, paying as we went along. There never had been a real newspaper in this country, and we went to work to make one. We originated the first general system of home and foreign correspondence. We were the first to give full and correct reports of all political and other meetings, whether the ideas promulgated by the orators agreed with our own or not. The proprietor of this journal was the first editor who gave what is called a daily money article—an account of operations in Wall street in stocks, financial, banking and commercial affairs, with their ramifications throughout the world. This department was occupied with articles from our own pen for some time after it was established. No daily journal to-day can be printed without it, and it is amusing to see some of our contemporaries boasting over their achievements upon our idea eliminated when they were in their cradles. In shipping news and foreign intelligence we were always ahead of the Wall street journals, and no underwriter can now do without our marine list. In the days of the sailing packets we spent large sums to secure the latest London papers, and when the Cunard steamers commenced running to Halifax, we originated the system of overseas expresses, by which the news was received here some hours in advance of the mail. During the war with Mexico, through our express riders, we were able to furnish the government with the first account of all important movements. In these enterprises certain kinds of talent that had rarely appeared in this country were developed. Before our day there was little work for short-hand reporters, and it was difficult to find one even in New York. Since that time a generation of verbatim reporters has been educated, and every important paper is obliged to maintain a staff of stenographers or phonographers. Engravers upon wood were also scarce until we opened the illustrative newspaper field by cuts of the chief events of the day. Now there are scores of clever men who live by newspaper work of this kind. We gave our best efforts in aid of the electric telegraph during the dark days of its inventor, and first applied it to its present extended use as a newspaper helper. We had previously organized a corps of short-hand writers who gave us verbatim reports of the proceedings of Congress, and were the first to furnish the public with full reports of important speeches by telegraph. A speech of Mr. Calhoun, printed by us, was the first thing of the kind ever reported by telegraph. We have given detailed reports of political conventions, occupying sometimes four or five columns of the paper per diem, by telegraph. The National Conventions in 1856 (at Philadelphia and Cincinnati) were all done by us in this lightning way. In the greatest of all telegraphic enterprises—the laying of the ocean cable—our correspondent was the only American journalist who described the work from personal observation. Our religious cotemporary refers, in a complimentary way, to our having been the first secular

journal in the world to give full reports of anti-slavery and other religious meetings. We did this, at the time, in the face of the most violent opposition on the part of the clergy, the religious press, and a large body of the religious community. Now they are indubitably obliged to us for so doing, and our cotemporaries, who have imitated us in almost everything, have not neglected the anniversary.

While all this has been going on, while the newspaper was making itself for the public, the public was making itself for the newspaper. This metropolis strode steadily on to its proud position. The Great West was populated with miraculous rapidity. New States poured into the Union. On the Pacific shore El Dorado arose, sending an auriferous tide through the country. We had a bustling, active, nervous population, which demanded at the hands of the editor all the news of the day, with brief, pithy, pointed and appropriate comments—not always grave, heavy and sententious, but a judicious admixture of the lively with the severe. And that is the American newspaper of to-day. And the journal that we have sketched out, and to attain which has been our aim ever since we established the Herald, is the perfect newspaper. If imitation is, as they say, the sincerest form of flattery, we should be delighted, for our cotemporaries have not only reproduced all of our ideas with pre-Raphaelite exactness, but have in some instances claimed them as their own.

It is not in the nature of a free press to stand still, even in such a phlegmatic country as England, and if we look across the Atlantic we shall find progress quite as remarkable in proportion as that of our own journals. The English paper of twenty-five years ago was better than ours, but it was very heavy, very grave, very learned and very dear. It was good for the nobility, the gentry, the learned professions and the retired merchant. No one else had time to read it. Now, to see an Englishman attack the Times makes one think of eternity. Formerly the artisan, the small tradesman, the agricultural laborer, rarely saw a newspaper. But when the liberal or radical party grew to be a power in the realm, it became fashionable to ameliorate the physical and improve the mental condition of the lower orders. Model schools, free libraries, popular lectures, made a newspaper audience which no existing journal addressed in its own way and at its own price. When we were in London some four or five years ago, the question of cheap daily newspapers was agitated among such men as Cobden, Bright and Milner Gibson. The idea proceeded manifestly from the American newspaper, of which the New York Herald was taken as the type. The proprietor of this journal was consulted upon the subject, and gave the results of his experience. There are now two daily papers in London—the Star and Telegraph—both large and handsome sheets, well conducted, and sold at a penny each. Their circulation is immense, and has encouraged the establishment of similar enterprises in various parts of the United Kingdom. The success of this new movement is accomplished, and only one thing is needed to place the cheap press in a position equally as influential as the older journals. Mr. Cobden saw what this desideratum was, and said when he was in this country that the English dailies should have short, pointed articles, like those of the American journals. The English papers, including the new lights, still adhere to the old elaborate system—three solid essays per day—while we give sometimes fifteen or twenty articles in one impression of the Herald, each treating upon some fresh topic. Everybody reads them because they are to the point. The most illiterate of our readers can thus be thoroughly posted on the events of the day, and can interchange them with his fellows. This makes a circle of influence among the masses which the old English journal never reached, and which the London Star and Telegraph only affect, at present, in part. The Oxonian tendency to elaboration of style which prevails in English journalism totally neutralizes the intended effect of ever so clever an article upon the common mind.

We can claim, to a certain extent, the new English journals as the children of the independent press of America. We believe that there is still room for improvement on both sides of the water. For our own part, our work has only just begun. We hail with much satisfaction the progress of the cheap press in England, and believe that it will do much to strengthen the happy accord which now prevails between the two countries.

STUMP CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The preparations for the next Presidential campaign have commenced earlier than at any other election for many years, and there are more stump candidates in the field. There are three or four candidates looking for nominations from each of the different conventions to be held by the various parties—candidates for the nomination of the Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston; candidates for the Black Republican Convention to be held somewhere on Salt river, the precise locality not yet designated; and then there is a third party, called the opposition, down South, which we suppose is to have another convention somewhere else. For nominations by all these conventions there may be some twenty-five or thirty politicians on the lookout—more than we ever had since 1824. But the stump candidates par excellence are Wise and Douglas. They are both playing for the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Charleston; but we do not quite see how either of them can get it. Wise being too ultra in his Southern views and Douglas in his Northern proclivities. But they are both stumping for the prize vigorously; Wise, by publishing a letter of interminable length every now and then, and Douglas by copyrighting a rebash of his old speeches, delivering lectures in the West, and having them telegraphed all through the country. They both rely for success upon the agitation of the nigger question, just as Seward does. Wise wants a new code for the slave States, and Douglas hangs on to squatter sovereignty in the Territories, while Seward takes his stand with the "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South, which he opened by his bloody manifesto at Rochester.

Wise and Douglas are decidedly the earliest as well as the most conspicuous candidates in the field. They are marshalling their troops for a grand move on Charleston—the one in the South, the other in the Middle States; but whether either of them gets the nomination, it is certain that they have made a great revolution in the mode of conducting a Presidential campaign and bringing candidates for the Presidency before the people.

## EXTRAORDINARY NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

A short time ago Mr. Douglas, one of the stump candidates for the Presidency, put forth a document upon the novel, fresh and entertaining subject of squatter sovereignty, and other cognate topics of an equally exhilarating character. This brochure was contributed to the periodical literature of the current month, and duly copyrighted to keep off newspaper and other squatters. The contributor, however, reserved the privilege of using the article in stump speeches about the country and in Washington, and immediately started upon a tour with his document in his pocket, after the manner of Park Benjamin or any other itinerant lecturer or poet of the day, who repeats the same thing from Maine to Georgia. No sooner had he left the city, the people of which had become moderately well acquainted with his views on the entertaining subject, the journals having fully discussed them and it, than our quadrilateral cotemporary was seized with an attack of enterprise which could only have occurred to the Honorable Jefferson Brick or the Reverend Caleb-Beelzebub Melchisedek. This wonderful coup was no less than the transmission by telegraph from Columbus, Ohio, of as much of Mr. Douglas' magazine article as it was deemed proper to give to the honest foresters of the Buckeye State at one time. Four close columns, fourteen thousand words, at eight cents per word, making altogether an expense of over eleven hundred dollars! To be sure, it might have been had in full by mail from Washington for twelve cents, or less; but that would not be so enterprising as the telegraph move.

That was a grand stroke; but more remains behind. The Honorable Jefferson Brick and the Reverend Caleb-Beelzebub Melchisedek are not half done yet. They intend to make the grandest use of the telegraph that has ever been known. After repeating the copyright speech from various distant points, they will despatch a special agent to St. Louis, Missouri, with orders to send from thence the first five chapters of the works of the Baron Munchausen, twenty thousand words, at ten cents a word—two thousand dollars. The importance of the publication by our quadrilateral cotemporary of the Baron Munchausen's highly esteemed works can hardly be over-estimated. Two thousand dollars could not be more appropriately invested. In like manner, agreeable selections from the Arabian Nights Entertainments will be flashed over the wires from New Orleans, say thirty thousand words, at fourteen cents a word—over four thousand dollars. This will be a fresh, agreeable and altogether novel enterprise. From Toronto a condensed summary of Robinson Crusoe, twenty thousand words, at twelve cents a word—two thousand four hundred dollars; it will be entirely new to the youthful sympathies of our quadrilateral cotemporary. An epitome of debates on the constitution of the United States will be expressed from St. Paul, Minnesota, and telegraphed from the furthest station west of New York, say ten thousand words, at twenty cents a word—two thousand dollars; and cheap enough considering the cost of the copyright speech. An account of the Hon. Mr. Brick's travels in Italy, his hairbreadth escape, and famous retreat to Brescia, with the famous quadrilateral article, and an elaborate topographical description of all the Mincio's elbows and their sympathies, one way or the other, will, by a magnificent effort of enterprise, be transmitted to Toronto, and from thence telegraphed back to the United States. This will make at least five thousand words, and be dog, we may say dirt cheap, at a thousand dollars.

This is the beginning of a new era in journalism; and now let us know, as Mr. Manilini would say, what is the "demonition toll." Here it is, in a birdseye view and tabular form:—

Hon. JEFFERSON BRICK and REVEREND CALIB-REELZEBUB MELCHISEDEK in ACCORD WITH THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PR.	
To Copyright Speech from Columbus, 14,000 words, at 8c.	\$1,120
Works of Baron Munchausen, from St. Louis, 20,000 words, at 10c.	2,000
Arabian Nights Entertainments, selections from, 30,000 words, at 14c.	4,200
Condensed Summary of R. Crusoe's Travels, from Toronto, Canada West, 20,000 words, at 12c.	2,400
Debates on the Constitution of the United States, expressed from St. Paul and telegraphed through, 10,000 words, at 20c.	2,000
Italian Travels of Hon. J. Brick, Battle of Solferino, Retreat to Brescia, Quadrilateral Article, Survey of the Mincio's Elbows and their Sympathies (the latter double price), 5,000 words, at 20c.	1,000
Total.	\$12,720

It is to be hoped that this vast outlay for such exclusively new and vastly important matter will be duly appreciated, and that the Hon. Jefferson Brick and the Rev. Caleb-Beelzebub Melchisedek will find that they have not appealed to an ungrateful or indifferent public. Such enterprise should be duly rewarded.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—This admirable artist was greeted at the Palace Garden Hall last night by a very large and appreciative audience. The musical element of the metropolis was out in full force, and the audience was popular as well as critical. Twelve years have elapsed since Madame Bishop first came to the United States, and since that time she has literally "been around the world." Here, however, she has not been forgotten, as was shown by the cordial way in which she was received last night. She was welcomed in a manner which must have convinced her that her hold upon the public is as strong as ever.

The concert itself was above the usual grade of such affairs in this Hall, which is as yet but little known for anything but instrumental concerts. It is, however, very well suited for vocal music, is spacious and exceedingly pleasant. Last night there was a good, though small orchestra, conducted by Mr. Anselcutz. Arthur Napoleon, the youthful and clever pianist, and Signor Taffanelli, in addition to Madame Bishop, who sung two ballads, a grand aria of "L'Espresso," and with Taffanelli, the sparkling duet from "L'Espresso d'Amore." The fair prima donna looked exceedingly well, and sang as charmingly as ever. Her voice has lost none of its purity, sweetness and flexibility, while, as a matter of course, her execution, always brilliant, has been improved. The concert was altogether a very agreeable one, and we have rarely seen an audience so well satisfied.

On this evening, at the Palace Garden Hall, Madame Bishop will sing in a sacred concert, to which, having been educated in the best English school, she is thoroughly au fait.

## Supreme Court.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.  
Sept. 10.—In the Matter of Opening Eighty Ninth, Ninth and Ninety First streets, from Third Avenue to Harlem River.—The motion to confirm the award of the Commissioners of Assessments in the matter of opening the above streets was called on, but in consequence of the absence of some interested parties the case was postponed to the 26th inst.

The People at the Relation of Mary Yerkes vs. Marie Joyce.—In this case a writ of habeas corpus was granted, requiring the defendant to produce the body of a little girl named Sally Corley, aged eleven years, who arrived here recently from England, and who, it appears, was taken charge of by Mrs. Joyce without any authority. The child was produced in court, but no return was made to the writ, and the Judge, after interrogating her, decided on giving her up to the father, who was authorized by her mother to take care of her until her return from New York.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister McLane and the Mexican Treaty—Another Abuse of the Franking Privilege—Abolished—Philadelphia Officials in Hot Water, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1859.

The family of Minister McLane arrived at Willard's last night, and he will reach Washington to-morrow. It is thought in well-informed circles that he will bring no treaty with him. It is understood that Senor Acampo, the Juarez Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone out of office, which, if true, will in all probability retard negotiations.

A new phase in the franking privilege has appeared to-day. The custom has been to send packages of documents to members of Congress under one address, with a single frank, so that they could address single documents under their own frank to such persons as they deemed fit. Postmaster Jones has informed the Secretary of the Republican Association to-day that this will no longer be allowed where packages of documents weigh over two ounces. This is a correction of another abuse, and hereafter members must frank each document. This decision again stops many Minnesota republican documents. No doubt this decision is technically correct, and if enforced on all parties alike, should be sustained.

President Buchanan is determined to have nothing to do with political squabbles, but to administer all branches of the government impartially. If postmasters or members of the Cabinet follow this line of conduct they will be sustained; but if they are found pandering to partisan interests they will be turned out.

The republicans are keeping close watch of Postmaster Jones and accumulating evidence against him.

Collector Baker, of Philadelphia, is in a tight place. Theophilus Fiske of that city, wanted a situation in the Custom House, and was promised it if he could find some one there who would resign in his favor and take a place in the Post Office Department here, vacated by the death of Judge Allen, of Maine. The man was found, and the whole thing arranged to take place on the 1st of September. On that date Collector Baker objected to give Fiske the place on account of religious belief. He is a Universalist. The President is highly indignant. He, like Mr. Baker, is a Presbyterian, but is anti-Know Nothing and opposed to prescription for religious opinions. Fiske is said to be an estimable man, formerly editor of the Philadelphia Argus, and well fitted to perform the duties of the office to which he was designated. Mr. Baker will probably have to follow Westcott if this act is proven upon him to the satisfaction of the President.

## News from Utah Territory.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND INDIANS, &amp;C.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10, 1859.

A special despatch to the Republic says that dates from Salt Lake City of the 19th ult. reached Atchison yesterday.

W. H. Hooper Morgan had been elected delegate to Congress.

Lieutenant Gray and a party of forty-two dragoons surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians, who were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California road, and killed twenty.

General Johnston had sent him reinforcements, as Gray anticipated another attack from the combined forces of the Indians.

The store of Miller, Russell & Co., at Camp Floyd, was burned. Loss \$15,000.

## The Spanish Fort at Tarifa Point Fired on the Bark Armenia.

BOSWELL, Sept. 10, 1859.

Captain Hamilton, of the bark Armenia, at this port, from Constantinople, reports that while passing out of the Straits of Gibraltar, August 6, the Spanish fort at Tarifa fired twice on the Armenia; the first was a blank cartridge, the second a round shot, which passed through the lower mainmast and port topmast studding sail.

## New York State Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859.

George Bartlett, of Binghamton, is elected delegate from Broome county to the Democratic State Convention, and Benjamin N. Loomis, alternate.

Genesee, N. Y., September 10, 1859.

Randall Reed was this day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Southern district in Allegany county. The seat will probably be contested by M. B. Champlain.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859.

John W. Crane, instructed to vote against choosing delegates to the